THE NATIONAL LIBRARY DESTROYED BY FIRE

THE FIRES which occurred on Wednesday morning in our city will long be remembered with a distinct ness of recollection far beyond ordinary conflagrations The first in point of time broke out a little past one o'clock in the Franklin Hotel, at the northeast corner of D and Eighth streets, kept by Mr. Thomas Baker. It was communicated, as we learn, from the bedroom of a lodger in the upper story, and had got so great a hold of the building before the engines could be brought to bear upon it, that by no efforts could the house be saved, though the chief part of the furniture was happily rescued from the Mr. Patrick Kavanagh, and was insured.

The second fire, in point of time, but by far the most considerable in magnitude and importance; took place at about a quarter to eight o'clock, in the spacious and beautiful main Library Room of the Capitol, whereby about thirty-five thousand volumes of most choice and valuable books were destroyed, together with precious collections of manuscripts, paintings, maps, charts, medals, statuary, and articles of vertu, the property of the Government and People of the United States. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery, which we hardly think will have been able to obtain, it appears that smoke or found that the large table at the north end of the room was on fire, together with a portion of the shelving and books in the alcoves on the right or northeast, and between the table and the door at the north end of the room leading to the law library. At this time Mr. Jones says that half a dozen

buckets of water would have sufficed to extinguish the fire. His companion and himself, perceiving this, immediately ran below for the purpose of bringing the requisite fluid, but the draught which their entrance had necessarily produced lent such vigor to the flames that, by the time they returned, the whole room was irrecoverably won to the power of the destroying element. The flames seemed to glide over and above the gallery as if its material were of the most combustible character; for scarcely any appreciable time was occupied in wrapping the whole vaulted hall in mingled volumes of smoke and fire.

At the earliest possible moment the fire companies of the city repaired to the scene, the Columbia, as we think, being the first; but its hose being in a frozen condition, from its use a few hours before at the fire on Eighth street, with the thermometer at zero, had to be taken to the new gas factory, on the canal, to be thawed. Five minutes afterwards the Anacostia engine arrived, and, its apparatus being in good working condition, it was the first to act with effect. In quick succession seven engines were on the ground, gallantly vieing with each other to render service.

Very soon a body of United States Marines from the Navy Yard were ordered up to assist in bearing water, keeping order, and protecting property; and very useful indeed did they prove throughout the day. A large engine was drawn up the steps of the East Portico, and another run into the Rotundo, trictly defensive. He was placed in a position in thence supplied a jet of water of power and efficiency. This was done, we believe, without any injury being sustained by the great historical paintings around the Rotundo walls.

Notwithstanding the fortunate circumstance that the walls of the Library rose so high as, in a measure, to separate that department of the Capitol edifice from the rest, at least to the extent of giving it a distinct roof, it was found that fire had communi. cated to the main roof, which was, however, stopped by the gallant members of the Anacostia Company, who cut away with their axes so much of the roof portion of the stairway leading to the top of the dome having taken fire, it was extinguished by the same devoted band.

The heat from the fire at the distance of the pillars in front of the Library (for the fire itself never reached them) was so great as to scale them off in places a quarter of an inch thick, taking not merely the painting but the stone under it.

We have stated above that about thirty-five thousand volumes of books were destroyed; this is estimated from the supposed number saved, which is twenty thousand, the original contents of the Library being about fifty-five thousand volumes in all. The contents only of the principal hall were consumed, the north room and Law Library not having been visited by the fire, owing to the thickness of the intervening walls. Besides the books, a number of superior paint

ings, hanging around the Library walls and between the alcoves, were included in the destruction. Of these we can call to mind Stuart's paintings of the first five Presidents; an original portrait of Columbus; a second portrait of Columbus; an original portrait of Peyton Randolph; a portrait of Bolivar; a portrait of Baron Steuben by Pyne, an English artist of merit; one of Baron De Kalb; one of Cortez; and one of Judge Hanson, of Maryland, presented to the Library by his family. Between eleven and twelve hundred bronze medals of the Vattemare exchange, some of them more than ten centuries old. and exceedingly perfect, are amongst the valuables destroyed. Of the statuary burnt and rendered worthless, we recollect a statue of Jefferson; an Apollo in bronze by Mills; a very superior bronze likeness of Washington; a bust of Gen. Taylor by an Italian artist; and a bust of Lafayette by David. We have only heard of three books saved from the Principal Library, namely, the Librarian's Re gister, an account book, and an odd volume of Lord Kingsbury's magnificent work on the Antiquities of

We must say that we consider the system adopted by the Government for the protection of the public buildings and property as essentially defective, as ations which have taken placefirst of the War Office building, next of this very Library part of the Capitol in 1826, then of the building, next of the General Post Office edifice, and now the Congressional Library againmust prove.

We must express our unqualified admiration for, and warm thanks to the firemen and other citizens, who, in such a freezing night, turned out to save from destruction, if possible, the property of their fellow-citizens, and with an energy and perseverance beyond all ise, continued their exertions till noon the next day, on Tuesday : praise, continued their exertions till noon the next day when the fire at the Capitol was at length subdued and they permitted to seek rest at home-indee the engines were, as late as 3 P. M. yesterday, still throwing water into the burnt hall and upon its immense mass of charred and smoking steaming publish, to ensure the entire extinction of the fire.

most Cimmerean darkness of November fogs; now we have a lion in the shape of that not very rare public does not fall with an Assembly which was a focus occurrence, a Revolution in France; and dreary say almost, for, alas, in the vast family of mankind, dark. The official journal contains a sweep-out of prethere will be many to whom Christmas will bring devouring element. The building was owned by but let that pass. Of the coup d'etat so vigorously Elysée, in a private printing effice, at which the Napoleon and efficiently struck by the French President, we newspaper used to be worked off. It is said that M. Du shall have much to say before we close, and, we may this coup d'etat succeed? So far appearances are favoratruly add, we know not what may be the state of ble to the President. The people are satisfied at the redon the change is great. The newspaper offices are and the prompt answer was, 'No doubt of it; because he besieged for late editions of the papers. The stock has declared for the Republic, and has restored universal besieged for late editions of the papers. The stock suffrage." There are persons who, on the other hand, augur exchange movements, which have lately been influill. Accounts from the provinces will be looked for with ever be cleared up. From the best information we last wrote, was apathetically torpid, is now anxious, to stir up resistance. It is said that the military memactive, and excitable. No political changes in the flame, or both, were observed through the windows from without. Immediately upon this Mr. Jno. W. Jones, one of the guards in charge of the Capitol, with another person, a Mr. Hollohon, forced their way into the Library by the principal entrance, and doubt, from an increase of the elective franchise, become more democratic in her institutions. She is already too much so for many of her continental neighbors, and we think she is likely to become more unpalatable to the taste of most of them ; but their own condition, resting as they are upon a very uncertain tenure of power, will prevent, it is very obable, any of them thrusting a finger into the French political pie; seeing they know not how soon they may have a dish of very similar ingredients placed before them. It is quite clear that England is bound to recognise whatever Chief Magistrate the French nation may elect or accept to govern them. However we may hesitate to approve his rashness, and deprecate his unconstitu tionalism, it is obvious that of these things the people of France are the only proper judges. And provided that judgment be fully consulted and fairly pronounced, we, in our diplomatic courtesies and public relations, have but to abide by it.

Louis Napoleon and the French Legislative Cham ber were standing, and have long been standing, in directly antagonistical relations. We do not preume to say which entertained the most loyal feelings towards the Constitution and the institutions which both had solemnly sworn to support and de. fend. We think, however, that the changes which the Chamber, if it had prevailed over the President, would have endeavored to bring about, would have been more in opposition to the desires and the prosperity of France than those which Louis Napoleon apparently advocates and promises to sustain. At the time when LOUIS NAPOLEON achieved his

oup d'etat it is very well known that a large portion of the Chamber was debating upon the immediate arrest of the President So far as it appears at present, the blow struck by Louis Napoleon was or be killed;" and if killed, leave to France an inheritance of anarchy, alternating between stagnation and turbulence, but in either case anarchy. He knew this: he struck the first blow: if he had not, it is probable that in a few hours he would have received it; "he has set his life," or, at all events, his power and position "upon the cast, and he will stand the hazard of the die." If we wish him success, it is because all our wishes are for the peace and happiness of France; and, although we re far from having unlimited confidence in either his principles or his proceeding, we think he and the men by whom he is likely to be supported, will more as seemed to be in harm's way. In like manner, a truly consult the wishes and promote the well-being of the people than would any man of the elder or the younger branch of the Bourbons, or any sup-porter of either who might be placed in power over France, through the successful machinations of Messrs. Thiers, Molé, or Odilon Barrot-some of whom are competent to give lessons in conspiracy to We have no republican faction here, as our fathers had sixty years ago, threatening the assertion of French principles, as the rights of cashiering kings and plundering nobles were called at that time. We have no allies on the Continent, with the exception of Belgium and Holland-and they will probably be only very slightly agitated by the political hurri-cane which must before long sweep over Europe for whom we feel any special interest. In short, to England the turn which affairs may take in France must be, in all selfish regards, a matter of almost absolute indifference; but, for humanity's sake, and for the sake of our amiable and accomplished neighbors, we sincerely wish for France and her people a just and stable Government.

We scarcely know how to bring our news from France into any thing like a regular and com-

papers gave the startling news, received by sub-mane telegraph: That Louis Napoleon had that morning dissolved the Legislative Assembly, declared Paris to be in a state of siege, proclaimed universal suffrage, and committed Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Bedeau, and Charras, and M. Thiers to prison at Vincennes. Paris was said to be quite tranquil, and the army decidedly with the ident. The effect in London was to cause a fall in the funds of at least two per cent., and a general stagnation in business of every kind. On Wednesday morning the papers informed us that news had been received from Paris up to four o'clock on the preceding evening. The aspect of the people was calm, and re-assuring proclamations were posted up every where, and people were reading them with curiosity, but without excitement. The police and soldiery had no occasion to interfere in the support of order. A considerable number of the Deputies had, during the day, endeavored to assemble at various places, but had every where been dispersed by the military. M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber, had been placed under arrest, as had also the four Vice Presidents and some of the questors. Several leading members of the Chamber of all par-ties had also been arrested. The following extract from the correspondence of the Daily News gives a very graphic account of the state of things in Paris

"The only change made in the Cabinet, so far, is with espect to the Ministry of the Interior-M. de Thorigny is ereplaced by M. de Morney, a gentleman personally atsched to the President of the Republic. Louis Napoleon does not conceal himself, but appears publicly, and by his onen confidence in the people elicits favorable cries, for it

the name of the Republic. It is understood that the Reof conspiracy. It may give you some idea of the secrecy with which this affair has been managed, that, although dark November has given place to bright, sunny, there was a reception last night at the Elysée, not a whisbut cold December, with the almost universally per of suspicion was heard amongst the assembled crowd, cheerful anticipations of Christmas, and its feast- nor could the least indication of emotion be traced on the ings, and its gatherings, and its associations; we ever-inscrutable countenance of the chief actor in this fects and sub-prefects, so that the departments are all painful recollections and feelings that that social in sure hands, and the Minister of the Interior has relia eason can never be again what it has been to them; ble agents. All the proclamations were printed at the public affairs in "La Belle France" at the end of storation of the suffrage. While shouts of 'Vive la Rethe current twenty-four hours; at present, however, publique' were being uttered, I asked one of the people all looks favorable, quiet, and peaceable. In Lon- did 'Vive la Republique' mean well towards the President'

enced by a rise or fall of t of 1 per cent., have anxiety. It is well that the Montagnards are all here in now to contend with the effects of a fall of 21 per the city, where they can be watched; for were they scatcent. in six hours; and London, which, when we tered through the country they would certainly endeavour bers of the Assembly did not quietly submit to arrest. I we are to credit rumor, Col. Charras killed the man who laid his hand upon him. Gen Cavaigaac received som hurt, and Gen. Bedeau is wounded.

"These different details have, as you may well imagine been noted down somewhat at random, as fast as they

decheance of the President, and outlawed him. Colone Lauriston is a Legitimist, and as the 10th legion is com osed of the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germains he great Legitimist quarter, the municipal authorities of the same quarter have met. It is said that Col. Lauriston offers to march to the Assembly; but who will follow him? There have been meetings of the Parliamentary clubs of the Rue des Pyramides, which has always been friendly prise. Here and there, indeed, the proclamations disposed towards the President.

"The National, the Opinion Publique, the Messager, the Presse, the Republique, the Ordre, the Avenement, are sus ended, and the offices occupied by military.

"The secretary of M. Duchatel is arrested." The following is the decree of the President of the Republic, countersigned by M. de Morny, who had been appointed late last night Minister of the Interior, in place of M. de Thorigny :

In the name of the French People the President of the Republic decrees:
Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.

Art. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. The la Art. 3. The French people are convoked in their resp tive districts from the 14th to the 21st of December.

Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed in all the extent he military division.

Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.

Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with th xecution of the present decree. Given at the Palace of the Elysée the 2d December.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr Morny, The following proclamation of the President

the people was also placarded, headed "Appeal to Frenchmen! The present situation cannot last longer. Every day which passes aggravates the dangers of the country. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest support of order, has become a centre of conspiracies. The patriotism of three hundred of its members has not

been able to check its fatal tendencies. Instead of making it attacks the power which I hold directly from the peo-ple; it encourages all bad passions; it compromises the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the people judge between it and myself.

The Constitution, you know, was made with the view of

enfeebling in advance the power that you were about to confide to me. Six millions of suffrages were a striking Provocations, calumnies, and outrages have found me impassible. But now that the fundamental compact is no longer respected, even by those who incessantly invoke it, and that men who have already ruined two monarchies wish to tie my hands in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects, to maintai the Republic, and to save the country by invoking the olemn judgment of the only Sovereign I acknowledge

say to you, if you wish to continue the state of dis-quietude which degrades us and compromises our future, choose another in my place, for I will no longer retain a government which is powerless to do good, which rende me responsible for acts I cannot prevent, and binds me to the helm when I see the vessel driving towards the abyss. even Catiline himself. For England we have no-the near fear from the proximity of disturbed France. the means of accomplishing the great mission which I hold

from you.

This mission consists in closing the era of revolution by satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and pro tecting them against subversive passions. It especially consists in creating institutions which shall survive men, and which are the foundations on which something dura-

Persuaded that the instability of the Government, and the preponderance of a single Assembly, are permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the following fundamental bases of a constitution, which

the following fundamental bases of a constitution, which Assemblies will developed at a later period:

1. A responsible Chief named for ten years.

2. Ministers dependant upon the Executive power alone.

3. A Council of State, composed of the most distinguished men, preparing laws, and maintaining their discussion before the legislative body.

4. A Legislative Body, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without seguinging the list. named by universal suffrage, without scrutinizing the list which violates the electoral principle.

France into any thing like a regular and compact shape, but we will try to furnish a brief chronological summary of news as it has reached us through our daily papers.

On Tuesday the second editions of the morning ment of the century, has already given to France repose and prosperity; it would still guaranty them. Such is my deep conviction. If you share in it, declare it by your votes. If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government with-out force, monarchical or republican, taken from I know not what past, or from what chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since you will vote with your eyes open, knowing for whom and for what you are voting. If I do not obtain the majority of your votes I shall call for the meeting of a new Assembly, to whom I will deliver the mandates I have receive from you. But if you believe in the cause of which my name is the symbol—that is, France regenerated by the evolution of '89 and organized by the Emperor—if you revolution of '89 and organized by the believe that cause to be still yours, proclaim it by conse-believe that cause to be still yours, proclaim it by conserope will be preserved from anarchy; obstacles will be re-moved; all rivalries will have disappeared; for all will re-flect on the decision of the people—the decree of Provi-

Given at the Palace of the Elysée, this 2d day of De-

The following is the proclamation to the army, eaded "Proclamation of the President of the Republic to the Army :"

Soldiers! Be proud of your mission-you will save the country; for I count on you not to violate the laws, but to cause to be respected the first law of the country—national sovereignty, of which I am the legitimate representative.

For a long time you have suffered, like me, by the ob-I make an honest appeal to the people and the army, and I say to them, "Either give me the means of assuring your r give me th

prosperity, or choose another in my place."
In 1830, as in 1848, you were treated as if or (en vaincus.) After having branded your heroic d estedness, you were not considered worthy of having your sympathies and your wishes consulted, and yet you are the

As to you, remain immovable within the rules of disci-pline and honor. Aid by your imposing attitude the coun-try to manifest its will in calm and reflection. Be ready repress any attack on the free exercise of the sovereign of the people.

Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the souvenirs which my name recalls. They are engraved in your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties; your history is mine. There is between us in the past community of glory and misfortune; there will be in the future community of sentiments and of resolutions for the repose and grandeur

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. The following is the "Proclamation of the Pre-

The President of the Republic, by a courageous initi tive, has just baffled the machinations of parties, and put an end to the agony of the country. It is in the name of the people, for their interest, and for the maintenance of the Repulic, that the event has been accomplished. It is the Repulic, that the event has been accomplished. It is to the judgment of the people that Louis Napoleon Bona-parte submits his conduct. The grandeur of the act will make you sufficiently understand with what imposing and solemn calm the free exercise of popular sovereignty should be manifested. To-day, then, as yesterday, let order be our flag; let all good citizens, animated like me by the love of the country, afford me their co-operation with the firmest resolution.

"Inhabitants of Paris: Have confidence in him whom

six millions of votes raised to be the first magistrate the country. When he calls on the whole people to express its will, the factious alone can wish to throw an obstacle in the way. Any attempt at disorder will therefore be promptly and inflexibly repressed.

PARIS, DECEMBER 2.

DE MAUPAS.

The following Circular was addressed to the Com nissaries of Police by the Prefect:

Monsiner le Commissaire : The more circum been noted down somewhat at random, as fast as they could be collected, and without any attempt at arrangement, which under the present circumstances would be impossible.

"It is announced that a meeting of the Assembly has been held at Gen. Lauriston's, representative and colonel of the 10th National Guard, where they have decreed the dechance of the President, and outlawed him Colonal rely on your devotedness; rely on my support. rely on your devotedness; rely on my support.

Dr. Maupas."

> The most extraordinary feature in this most in portant affair, says the correspondent of the "News, was the apparent calm of the people on reading thes proclamations, and witnessing the arrangements that had been made to ensure the success of the enterwere torn down or defaced, but this was by no means general.

The approaches to the National Assembly and the Elysée were guarded at an early hour, but at the outside of the line of troops a considerable crowd had collected, and many persons exclaimed, "Il a bien fait!" but there were fewer cries than usual in political demonstrations.

At about eleven o'clock an attempt was made by about forty members of the Assembly to force their way to the legislative palace, but they were all turned back. The Tuileries Gardens were closed, and a report was current in the crowd that in the course of the day the President of the Republic would take up his residence in the Palace of the Tuileries.

"Up to the time of going to press (says Galignani's Mes enger) the capital was tranquil. There is not the slightest agitation in the faubourgs. The President of the Republic, attended by a brilliant staff, left the Elysée at about half-past ten o'clock this morning, and went along the Quais. He was saluted with loud cries of 'Vive la Republique! Vive Napoleon!

"It is a curious fact, in connexion with the important events of this day, that the 2d of December is the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1804 and of the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805.

"The Bourse has only fallen 30 sous. Five per cents 89f. 50c."

The second editions of the Wednesday morning papers contained the following additional news:

PARIS. DECEMBER 3-9 A. M. The new Ministry is composed of M. de Morny, Inte rior; Fould, Finance; Rouher, Justice; Magnet, Public Werks; Ducos, Marine; Casabianca, Commerce; St. Arnaud, War : Fortoul, Public Instruction ; Turgot, Foreign Paris is perfectly tranquil. The theatres were opened

yesterday evening; and the intelligence received from eventeen departments announce the greatest tranquillity. MM. Baroche. Drouvn de L'Huys. Admiral Cecille. Montalembert, Lucien Murat, and seventy-five other distinguished members of the National Assembly form the new Council of State. The meeting of two hundred members in the tenth

France—the people.

I make, then, a loyal appeal to the whole nation, and I declared Louis Bonaparte to be turned out of office, and arondissement has turned out a complete failure. They appointed General Oudinot to command the army of Paris. ome of the National Guards got up a cry of "Vive l'Assemblée!" but the people only hooted them. A party of the foot Chasseurs arrived, when the National Guards walked quietly home, and the representatives were marched off two and two, under escort, it is said, to the Invalides.

The Stanlard of Wednesday evening says: "The event in Paris on Tuesday are inadequately decribed as a cup d'etat. They amount to a sweeping recolution, comprehending within a few hours what, in other countries and h other times, has been the work of weeks,

"It is rummed that Gen. Cavaignac made great resistance, but was overpowered. Orders were, it is said, given to arrest If. Thiers, but we learn that he did not

"The whole number of arrests is said to amount to sixty-seven, and all of them but one or two were effected before six o'clock of the morning. Other accounts rate the number of crests as high as one hundred and fifty All the prisones were immediately upon their captur transmitted to he prison Mazos.

The following statements and reflections of the highest Conservative journal in London-the Standard-are at this moment very striking:

"At eight o'clock A. M. several members of the opposition party assembled at the house of M. Odilon Barrot, and thence proceeded to the house of M. Daru, one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly, where by eleven o'clock not less than two hundred were collected. They then proceeded to the usual place of meeting, the Legislative Palace, which they found guarded against them, and were foiled in an attempt to force an entrance, an attempt is which one of the rumber, M. de Larey, was wounded by a bayonet thrust. After a formal summons and protest the two hundred were about to return to M. Daru's residence, when they received an invitation from M. Lauriston, Colonel of the 10th Legion of National Guards, offering for their service the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement. Thither they repaired, and went through the ceremony of appointing Gen. Oudinot commander-in-chief of Paris, formally deposing the President, creating a high court of justice for his trial, &c., when their farce was interrupted by the intrusion of a body of the Chasseurs of Vincennes. M. Berryer attempted a popular appeal from a window, but he was silenced by derisive shouts, reminding him that he was the lacquey of the Duc de Bordeaux, and that his friend Oudinot was the Pope's executioner at Rome. The officer in command of the Vincennes Chas seurs proceeded to take down the names of the persons assembled in the Mairie. When M. Odilon Barrot insiststacles which opposed themselves both to the good I wished to do you, and to the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favor. These obstacles are broken down, (brisées.) The Assembly has endeavored to attack the authority which I hold from the whole nation. It has ceased to exist. into custody, and M. Cremieux was arrested as he was returning from the Mairie. The only attempt at opposition to the measures of the President was made in the sixth arrondissement by a few Montagnards, but it was speedily suppressed; every where else the faubourgs were is very unsatisfactory. Barricades have been erect-

even an independent body to mediate between the magistrate and his inevitable antagonists, the leaders of the populace. The Chamber, whatever might be its origin, r however constituted, must necessarily lapse into resisance to the magistrate, whose duty it must be to control its excesses; but resistance, where there is no third party to which to appeal, must grow to enmity, and enmity, not bold enough to avow itself, puts on the cloak of onspiracy-a cloak too familiar to a people who, like the people of France, have gone through we cannot count how many revolutions, all hatched in secret councils within the last sixty years. It is well for us who have the threefold security of a balanced Government, an intermediate estate between the people and the executive, and traditions of order of centuries' duration, to speak harshly of ions of order of centuries' duration, to speak harshly of measures like that adopted by the French President; but et us place ourselves in his position, and then we may corn a less unfavorable opinion. Paying no regard to let us place ourselves in his position, and then we may form a less unfavorable opinion. Paying no regard to the influence of a care for his personal safety or his personal interests, was he not bound to care for the peace of the country, and was that condition of the nation which we lately described as a 'stagnant anarchy"-how ruly passing events tell-a condition promising of long ontinued peace? In his proclamation Louis Napoleon omplains that the Assembly had become 'a centre of olots.' Upon what specific evidence he makes this complaint we know not; but we have complete evidence o he probability that the complaint is well founded." THURSDAY MORNING .- In a complete list of the

new Council of State, we find the following important names, in addition to those before mentioned D'Argout, (Governor of the Bank,) Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, F. Barrot, De Beaumont, Cambac Casabianca, Theodore Ducos, Dumas, Gen. d'Haut pool, Marshal Excelmans, Leon Faucher, Achille Fould, Meynard, Persigney, St. Arnaud, de Turgot, de Thorigny, de Wagram, &c. &c. The following circular of the Minister of War has

been sent to all the generals and chiefs of corps: "General: I transmit to you the proclamation of the President of the Republic addressed to the French people and to the army. You will cause them to be immediately posted up in the barracks, and you will give orders to each commanding officer to have them read aloud at the head of each company. I likewise transmit to you the decree of this day, in virtue of which the army is called on to exof this day, in virtue of which the army is operation of press its will in forty-eight hours after the reception of ess its will in forty-eight hours and epresent manifestoes. You will consequently without lay have registers prepared in the various corps according to the end you will invite the ing to the accompanying models, and yeu will invite the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers to mark their votes down in them, or get marked down, with the under your orders shall have been collected, you will fo ward them to me with statements connected with the same, certified by the different chiefs of corps or detachments, and by yourself, setting forth the whole number of votes of acceptance or of rejection. The President reckons on the support of the nation and of the army, and, in what regards the division which you command, on the energy of your demeanor and on the prompt and severe repressi of the slightest attempt at disorder. Accept, &c. "DE ST. ARNAUD, General of Division."

Accompanying the above circular are the following models of acceptance or rejection :

"ACCEPTANCE.—In virtue of the order of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, whose names are affixed, have replied affirmatively to the resolution presented to it in the following terms: 'The French people desires the maintenance of the authority of Louis cessary to make a constitution on the bases set forth in his proclamation of the —___.'"

"REJECTION.—'In virtue of the order,' &c. (the rest

being precisely the same as the preceding, with the single exception of the word negatively substituted for affirma-

The Minister of the Interior has sent the following circular to all the prefects, accompanied by five copies of the proclamations published yesterday orning:

"Monsieur le Prefet: The parties who agitate in t Assembly menaced France with the compromise of its re-pose, by fomenting plots against the Government, the obect of which was to overthrow it. The Assembly has been dissolved amidst the applause of all the population of Paris. On the receipt of the present you will cause the proclamations of the President of the Republic to be affixed in all the communes, and you will send to the mayors and juges de paix the circulars which I address to you, with the models of the register of votes. You will see to the strict execution of the measures prescribed by these circulars. You will immediately replace the juges de paix, the mayors, and the other functionaries whose co-opera-tion may not be assured to you. With this object, you will demand from all public functionaries to give you in writing their adhesion to the great measure which the Government has just adopted. You will immediately cause to be arrested every individual who may attempt to disturb the tranquillity, and you will cause to be suspended every journal whose polemics may place it in danger. I count, Monsieur le Prefet, on your devotedness and your zeal to take all the precautions necessary for the mainte-nance of public order; and you will come to an under-standing on this subject both with the general command-ing the department and with the judicial authorities. You will acknowledge by telegraph the receipt of this despatch, the state of your department. I have no need to recom-mend to you to send me by telegraph any news of gravity.

"The Minister of the Interior, DE MORNY." THURSDAY, NOON,-The second editions of the morning papers furnish the following additional par-

ticulars of affairs in Paris: "The salle of the Assembly, called the Salle de Carton where the representatives held their sittings, no longer exists. Yesterday morning an officier de paix, followed by a considerable number of workmen, went to the place and proceeded to demolish it.

"The Presidential decrees were expedited this morning by telegraph to all the Prefects, with orders for their immediate publication. This evening the most satisfactory replies have been received from a great number of Prefects. The President's appeal to the people has been eceived every where with sympathy.

"The Prefects who have already sent answers are those of the following departments: Indre and Loire, Seine Inferieure, Indre, Loir and Cher, Nievre, Vienne, Marie, Maine and Loire, Pas de Calais, Nord, Loiret, Somme,

"Three despatches have been received from the deartment of the Nord, all declaring that the news from the capital has been received with joy.

"The Prefects of the Nord and Pas de Calais state that the sous-prefets have received their orders, and that already the mayors and colonels of the national guards of the principal towns have assured the authorities of their support.

"All is quiet to day at Lille, as also at Arras and all the towns on the telegraphic lines. Rouen and its envions are tranquil. The news has been well received there. A number of telegraphic despatches is continually pouring in; all bring most assuring reports."

The tranquillity in Paris has much influenced the in the exertions of M. FOULD as Finance Minister to maintain French prices, and in the co-operation been subject to any great variation.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5 .- The news from Paris

THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

In must be repeated that 'Vive la Republique' now ranks amongst the loyal tokens, and this cry predominates. I saw a will ago a general officer ride up the boulevards, attended simply by a couple of dragoons; he did not put his horse out of a walk, while the people vehemently shouted in or a wonder, and we were immersed in the almost Cimmerean darkness of November fogs; now

must be repeated that 'Vive la Republique' now ranks amongst the loyal tokens, and this cry predominates. I resolved that the army shall be heard.

Vote then freely as citizens. But as soldiers' do not forget that the passive observance of the orders of the chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the remaining of the President's proceeding, it cannot be denied that it is a proceeding boldly conceived and arranged, and 'Vive la Republique,' and he bowed and bowed with symptomistic acknowledgments. All that is now doing is in the name of the Republic. It is understood that the Re
difficulties of Louis Napoleon's position. Nothing in his
distinct of the nation. To-day, in this solemn moment, I am resolved that the army shall be heard.

Vote then freely as citizens. But as soldiers do not forget that the passive observance of the orders of the or difficulties of Louis Napoleon's position. Nothing in his-tory presents a parallel to that position. The theory of gendarmeric mobile, the pompiers, and several regigovernment, whatever form of government is adopted, re- ments of the garrison of Paris, have already voted solves itself into the distribution of that power, which is for Louis Napoleon. Victor Hugo, Emile Girardin, in its origin the power of the whole people; but which, and the whole of the Left, have denounced the Preeven in the smallest community, is too unwieldy to be sident, as have also Louis Blane and the proscrits in safely exercised by the people themselves without some London. Ledru Rollin is said to be already in artificial checks and balances-how much beyond the ca- Paris. Two ex-representatives were killed in the pacity of a nation of thirty-five millions? The last French skirmish at the barricades. Only thirty-nine of the constitution, however, was an attempt to leave the whole eighty persons named by Louis Napoleon as mempower of the people in the hands of the whole people for bers of the Council of State, or Consultative Council, taily use, with no nother check or balance than a single have yet accepted the nomination. About two hunmagistrate, with very limited means for self-defence; with dred of the Conservative members of the late Chamno means whatever to restrain the popular force, without ber have signed the following strong protest against

Decree of the National Assembly. Becree of the National Assembly.

Republique Française, Assemblée Nationale, Dec. 2, 1851.

Whereas art. 68 of the constitution enacts as follows:

The President and his Ministers are each responsible for
the acts of the Government, and any measure by which
the President of the Republic shall dissolve or prorogue
the National Assembly, or place any obstacle to the exercise of its functions, is an act of high treason. By that
very act the President forfeits his authority, and every
citizen is bound to refuse obedience to his orders. citizen is bound to refuse obedience to his orders.

The Assembly, therefore, since it is hindered by violence from accomplishing its mission, decrees:

Considering that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has violated his oaths and the constitution, and employed the public

force to consummate this crime:

The undersigned members of the Assembly, after taking

ishment.
The General-Councils are convoked, and are to meet immediately: they will name a commission from the mem-bers of their own body, who will assume the administration of their departments, and correspond with the As-sembly in whatever place it shall choose to meet. Every receiver of the public funds who shall render up

possession of the same to any person or persons other than those authorized in the regular and lawful manner, shall be held responsible both in property and person. Done this 2d of December, 1851. Signed by Odilon Barrot, A. Chambolle, De Tocqueville,

Gust. De Beaumont, Dufaure, H. Etienne, Mispoulet, Osc. Lafayette, Lanjuinais, V. De Tracy, Paille, L. Buffet, le General Fabrier, Bixio, Ch. Remusat, Hip. Passy, Piscatory, De Broglie, Duvergier de Hauranne De Corcelles, A. d'Hespel, De Luppe, De Seze, Guillier De la Tousche, S. Vaudore, Chaper, Sainte-Beuve, Bocher, De Laboulie, Vitet, De Montigny, De Monte-bello, Thuriot-de la Roziere, Mathieu de la Redorte, Victor Lefranc, Benjamin Delessert, &c.

M. Leon Faucher has addressed the following etter to the President of the Republic:

"PARIS, DECEMBER 3, 1851. "PARIS, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

"M. LE PRESIDENT: It is with astonishment, mingled with pain, that I see my name inserted amongst those of the members of an administrative commission which you have just constituted. I did not think I had given you the right to do me such an injury. The services which I have rendered to you, believing I rendered them to the country, authorize me perhaps to expect from you a different return; my character in every instance merited more respect. You know that in my career, already long, I have neither belied the principles of liberty nor my devotedness to order. I have never participated, directly or indirectly, in the violation of the laws; and on refusthe mission you confer on me, I have only to remem-that which I held from the people, and which I still

Please to accept, M. le President, the expression of my

THREE O'CLOCK .- The Times says that Louis Napoleon is President of the new Council of State. and M. Baroche Vice President. Attempts at insurrection had been promptly quelled at Drayen, St. Amand, and Nevars. The accounts from the De-

partments were in general satisfactory.

There is no doubt that a sanguinary struggle took place in the streets of Paris yesterday, but no particulars have yet reached this city. The second edition of the Morning Chronicle says that at six last evening "fighting was going on Paris, and would probably not end that night." It is also said that General Castellane, at Lyons, and General Neumayer, at Lisle, have declared against the Government, and that great doubts are enter-tained of the fidelity of General Magnan. Strasbourg and Rheims are also said to have risen.

The third edition of the Chronicle says: "The insurrection in Paris is spreading every moment. The Minister at War has ordered all persons taken with arms in their hands to be instantly shot."

We believe that the following is the latest news from Paris. Should any later arrive, it will be forwarded to Liverpool by telegraph, and reach you by the steamer which will leave that place for New York at twelve, noon, to-morrow: "HALF-PAST SIX .- The Government denies all the sin

ister reports in circulation. The Minister of the Interior declares that the news from the Departments, which has reached the Government, is in general satisfactory; and that even at Lyons, after a moment of astonishment and hesitation, the whole place accepted the acts of the Gov-

"The system the President has announced, of taking the opinion of the people, has given great offence, and has turned many peaceable people against him. It is impossible that the affair can be settled to-night.

"P. S .- At the present moment the firing has ceased. The insurgents have been driven back in several quarters, and a considerable number of the troops seem to be returning to their quarters. The affair is, however, not over, and will certainly be renewed in the morning." The death of Marshal Soult, at the advanced age

of eighty-two, closes, we believe, the career of Na poleon's great military chieftains; he was born in 1769, the same year which gave birth to his own great captain, and to the great military opponent of them both, the Duke of Wellington, who looks hearty enough to live through another generation.

Marshal Soult died on the 26th ultimo. He had lived retired since 1842, at his seat at St. Armand, in the enjoyment of boundless fame and ample for-

We have very little news from any other portion of Continental Europe. The intelligence from Paris had caused great excitement at Berlin. The business of the Assembly was interrupted, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council. The representatives afterwards broke up their sitting.

From Italy we have nothing but statements, par ticularly from Tuscany, of the oppressive proceedings of the Government, and the poverty and distress of the people.

Money matters at Vienna appear to find, "even at the lowest depth, a lower still." Of the eight million loan required by the Emperor, scarcely four have been realized; and those who took the four have to keep it, for there is no selling but at a great

Paris Bourse, closing prices last night.—Five per cents 90f. 80c; three per cents 55f. 70c; Bank of France 2,045.

London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock.—Consols for money 971; for acount 16th January 971.

EUROPEAN STOCKS .- The British funds were very sensibly affected by the late sudden and astounding crisis in French affairs. Consols and Railway shares immediately experienced a heavy fall. Consols receded 21 per cent.; Railway shares in some instances much more. Sardinian stock fell no less than five per cent. On the 3d instant. London Stock Exchange. Much confidence is felt however, the news from the Paris Bourse of the preceding evening restored firmness to the London market, and consols returned to within one per cent. of previous quoof French capitalists. Nor have the rentes at Paris tations. Foreign and railway stocks rallied in proportion with the closing values of the leading stocks. On the 5th instant prices were as follows: Consols, in money and account, 951a96; Three per cents, reduced 961a963.; perfectly tranquil, though fears were naturally enough ed in several places, and fighting, ending in their New three and a quarter cents 961. Bank stock 2141.